

# Silesian Issue To Be Settled By 4 Neutrals

## League Council Appoints Delegates of Belgium, Spain, Brazil and China to Act as Sub-Committee

### Will Report This Month

### Both England and France Free of Responsibility Under New Arrangement

By Wilbur Forrest

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GENEVA, Sept. 1.—As an arbitrator of international disputes the League of Nations stock bounded upward to-day when the league council passed the troublesome Upper Silesian question to a sub-committee of neutrals, including China, represented by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Brazil, by Dr. Gaston da Cunha, Spain, by Count Quinones de Leon, and Belgium, by Paul Hymans. This move not only extricated Great Britain and France from the impasse which they had reached in the Supreme Council on this matter and would have resulted again in the league council, but it also permits these two nations to sidestep with considerable grace and dignity a political quarrel that for the time threatened to embroil them indefinitely.

In the last analysis the onus of any decision of the Upper Silesian controversy may not be put on the shoulders of a sub-committee of neutrals who, for the time being, at least, are free of the fear from either Poland or Germany, and therefore well situated to handle the problem without embarrassment.

### Report Expected This Month

The sub-committee will begin its work immediately, and its report to the league council is expected before the end of this month. The statements given after to-day's brief council session emphasized the fact that A. J. Balfour, of England, and Leon Bourgeois, of France, as well as the less interested members of the council, were unanimous in referring the Silesian controversy to the neutrals. The work of the sub-committee will be entirely devoid of bias or political interests, it will even bar the arguments of representatives of either Poland or Germany and will use entirely the fresh data gathered by the league's technical experts rather than that already provided by the experts of the nations involved in the dispute.

The students of Upper Silesia, of both Polish and German nationality, will be heard, however, and in the mean time there remains the possibility that even the neutrals will be able to bring a German or Polish government to the basis of some agreement acceptable to them both.

### Success Is Anticipated

The Marquis Imperiali, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, Dr. Koo and M. Balfour, who were the less interested correspondents talked after the session, were all highly optimistic that the Council's action would result in such a failure of the league to settle this controversy would be a death-blow.

Balfour, who is entrusted with full power to settle the Silesian question, addressing the Council, insisted that the subject in a way that would remove all suspicion that it was favoring any particular country in its decision.

M. Bourgeois told The Tribune correspondent that the move to refer the matter to a sub-committee was entirely in the spirit of the league's covenant and the Treaty of Versailles. He denied that the full Council, which includes the great powers involved in the quarrel, was in any way passing the issue in its entirety. He continued: "We have found that every man on the new committee is without prejudice or special interests in Upper Silesia. This is in accord with the spirit of the league's covenant. The Council must be unanimous in its final decision, but it is evident that the members are pledged to abide by the decision of the neutrals."

### France Opposes League Changes

When the league committee on amendments opens the discussion Saturday of the Canadian proposal to excise Article X from the covenant, preparatory to submitting a report to the league Assembly here next week, the French government's strenuous objection to this suggestion. She will argue that the United States should be consulted first as to what modifications of the league's covenant would be satisfactory to America and induce it to enter the league.

Charles Noblemaire, member of the French Assembly of Deputies, who represents France on the amendments committee, told The Tribune correspondent that his country was as anxious as any to see the United States a member of the league, but feels that it would be bad procedure to change the pact by adding Article X and run the risk of finding that it was still unacceptable to Washington.

### Hopes for United States Views

Noblemaire believes that the whole matter of America's attitude and desires toward the league can be shrouded out at the November conference in Washington on Far Eastern and limitation of armaments questions, and that thereafter the league could consider the changes necessary to bring the covenant into conformity with the American view. The changes decided on would then serve the purposes for which they were intended, he says.

President Harding will not be oblivious of the trend of the discussions and the results attained either in committee sessions or at the League Assembly meeting that begins here next Monday. David Jayne Hill, as the unofficial observer for the American government, will send frequent reports of the proceedings to the State Department in Washington. At present the former Ambassador to Germany is living in a small villa not a hundred yards from the headquarters of the league and is entertaining almost daily the important functionaries here at luncheons and dinners.

### Moplahs Kill 3 Britons

### Troops in Motor Cars Attacked by Army of 4,000

CALCUTTA, British India, Sept. 1.—British troops who were proceeding in motor cars last Saturday in the direction of Malabarpur were attacked by 4,000 Moplahs near Kongam. Assistant Police Chief Lancaster and two soldiers were killed and several wounded. The Moplahs suffered serious casualties.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The India Office reports that the industrial dispute in the mill area of Madras, stimulated by non-cooperative propaganda, led to disturbances on August 29. The police twice were compelled to fire on the mob and six persons were killed and twenty-one wounded. Troops were summoned to assist the police and restored order without further fighting.

# Hitchy's Curbstone Comedy Fails To Save Auto Seized for Debt

When Raymond Hitchcock, a leading member of Ziegfeld's Follies, at the Globe Theater, emerged from the playhouse early yesterday morning, the actor observed a roving, comfortable-looking stranger in his coupe automobile.

"What the hell are you doing in my car?" asked Hitchcock.

"What's the matter, your car?" was the cross-question of the stranger. Hitchcock took a look at the license number, to make sure that the car really carried the name of Hitchcock.

Hitchcock is a comedian who always has his sense of humor with him, and the situation clearly amused him. "Perhaps you would like a ride in my nice automobile," he asked the companion passenger.

"I'm going to have one," was the prompt, definite reply.

Hitchcock, at last losing his patience, seeing he could gain nothing by pressing the unbidden passenger, asked for a prompt show-down.

The stranger introduced himself. He was Deputy Sheriff Lawrence Rooney, and he proved by a bundle of legal documents in his possession that he was within his rights to take not only sit in the Hitchcock car, but even drive it away without the actor's consent or presence in the car.

The papers were part of a replevin action brought by John F. Belter, Inc., from whom the actor obtained the automobile last April on a lease, and which was to become his property when he had paid the three notes he gave for \$3,500, besides the 1920 model he traded in for the newer car.

Not one of the notes was paid, it was alleged, and the Belter concern also made the allegation that Hitchcock committed an act of fraud when he made the lease and signed the notes, because he was insolvent at the time he signed them and could not pay his debts.

Hitchcock went into a dumpy after contracting for the car.

"I don't think this is right," mused the comedian, after perusing the papers, which Sheriff Knott's minion showed him.

"Can't help it," replied Deputy Rooney, as he blew the horn and drove the coupe toward a nearby garage, while Hitchcock walked.

It is considered almost certain that Arthur Griffith, who recently was appointed Sinn Féin Foreign Minister, will be among the plenipotentiaries, and his influence is regarded as highly important to the smooth progress of the negotiations.

BELFAST, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The sensational statement that a Sinn Féin official had authorized the Irish republican army to intervene in the rioting here yesterday was made this afternoon by Colonel Duffy, Sinn Féin liaison officer for Ulster. Colonel Duffy declared that "after the refusal of the military police to act during the rioting yesterday, the Irish republican army took action for the protection of Catholics."

His statement indicates that Sinn Féin had participated in the rioting, as he said that "to-day, as a result of representations made to me, I ordered my troops to cease fire."

It was quite patent to every one that the police and the authorities were conviving with the Orange mob, Colonel Duffy declared. "Irish republican army sentries were placed at various points in the city and in a few hours made their presence felt."

Colonel Duffy added that he was keeping in touch with the authorities. The carter and motorman issued an ultimatum to the authorities, declaring they would withdraw entirely from the streets unless afforded protection. The tramcar drivers also are affected by the decision. Two members of the drivers' union were killed in the rioting of the last few days and seven were wounded.

### Zion Congress Opens; Free Israel Demanded

Dr. Weizman Says American Jury Must Realize Grave Responsibilities

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 1.—With delegates and visitors from every part of the world in attendance, the International Zionist Congress opened its sessions in the ancient drill hall here to-day.

Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the Zionist organization, in an address, reviewed the work of the organization since the last congress, held eight years ago. He declared that the time of uncertainty and hazardous experiment had passed, and that the Zionists now would look forward to a period of steady growth.

Dr. Weizman said that the recent declaration of Arthur J. Balfour, the British Lord President of the Council, was public recognition of Zion's historic claims and that the Jews would not cease to press for the establishment of such conditions they were entitled to in free Israel.

"We hope," continued Dr. Weizman, "that American Jewry realizes the grave responsibilities resting upon it as the one great Jewish community which comparatively escaped the horrors of war."

Expressions of regret were heard that the former American Zionist leaders, Justice Louis B. Brandeis and Judge Julian Mack, were not present. Louis Lipsky heads the American delegation.

Dr. Oscar Marmorock, the leading French Zionist, is absenting himself from the congress owing, it is alleged, to opposition to Dr. Weizman's administration.

One question which is considered will result in conflict in the congress is the suggestion for the establishment of a strong Jewish legion in Palestine for defense purposes.

### Bandits Rob Revenue Agent and Two Others

### Three Victims Trapped in Room; Pursued Robbers Escape in Automobile

Frank Laque, of 73 Hicks Street; Tony Testore, of 180 Union Street, both of Brooklyn, and a revenue agent known only as "McKinley," were held up by three bandits in the Ferro-China Laboratory, at 671 Hicks Street, owned by Laque, yesterday afternoon and robbed of more than \$1,000 in cash and jewelry.

After the bandits departed the door leading to the street and fled in a touring car. The victims, led by the revenue agent, battered down the door and escaped. The bandits, owned by Sal D'Angelo, of 128 Union Street, and gave chase to the bandit car, which outdistanced them and disappeared. The bandits are believed to be members of a gang which preys upon bootleggers in that section. No report of the robbery has been made to the police.

### Veterans Buried Together

### Both Gassed With 2d Division and Killed After Armistice

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Michael J. Flynn Jr. and Edward J. Crowell Jr., privates in the 2d Division overseas and chums for many years, were buried each other to-day in St. Peter's Cemetery. Both bodies were returned from France on the same ship.

Flynn was the son of Police Chief Michael J. Flynn, and Crowell the son of M. and Mrs. Edward J. Crowell. They enlisted at the same time, Flynn was gassed in action several times, finally losing his life in a railroad accident. Crowell was also gassed, and narrowly escaped being killed while in the trenches. Several days after the armistice he tried to stop a fight in the trench which was precipitated when the cook became insane. The cook stabbed him to death.

# Obregon Bids Mexico Spurn U. S. Treaty

(Continued from page one)

have been carried out with great expedition and with inevitable success, culminating in the extermination of the army which thr. about its surrender of all groups which were in arms."

The uprisings, in his opinion, were not due to popular desire, but represented personal ambition. He praised the army which thr. about its surrender of all groups which were in arms."

The navy also is undergoing reorganization, according to the minister's report, and special attention is being given to aviation.

The report of the Treasury Department is uniformly optimistic regarding the nation's finances. It made reference to numerous schemes practiced looking toward the eventual stabilizing of the budget, despite the increased cost of running the government. The decrease in the export tax on petroleum was described as a measure designed to "protect our petroleum wealth against excessive exploitation and inadequate remuneration."

Fourteen hundred and forty claims for damages have been filed against the government, representing 221,331,891 pesos, of which 93,965,048 pesos are by foreigners. Secretary de la Huerfina added that President Obregon has asked the nations affected to join in an international claims commission.

George T. Summerlin, American Chargé d'Affaires, did not attend the opening of Congress either in an official or a personal capacity.

In view of preparations incident to the opening of Congress, the American oil companies now in Mexico City were not scheduled to meet Secretary of the Treasury de la Huerfina to-day, but newspapers quoted the latter as saying that the conferences with the Americans would be resumed tomorrow with a possible announcement on Saturday of results obtained from their visit.

Local newspapers, especially "El Universal," are beginning to fret under the ban of strict secrecy surrounding the recent oil conferences. That newspaper intimates that all is not going well and alleges that a deadlock exists, with Secretary de la Huerfina refusing to budge from the government position on taxes, and that the oil men are not inclined to make any compromising offers.

## Obregon Message Held To Be Only for Effect

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Obregon's message to the Mexican Congress stating that a treaty with the United States is "neither possible, convenient nor necessary" and that it "created special privileges for Americans" created considerable surprise here to-night. It is regarded, however, merely as a gesture made for its effect in Mexico rather than a real intention to block what appeared to be almost the certain restoration of friendly relations between the two countries.

It is pointed out here that no suggestion whatever has been made by this government, as a prerequisite to recognition, that Americans be given any special privileges or rights. Nothing is asked of Mexico except that American investors in that country be protected against the confiscation of property which they obtained under process of Mexican law in the past. The objection is almost entirely level at Article 27 of the constitution.

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# Mexico Puts Embargo on Delinquent Oil Firms

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MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—The Mexican government to-day placed an embargo on the funds and properties of all oil companies which have not paid the taxes on their exports. This includes all members of the American group, except the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies. The oil storage affected is about 35,000,000 barrels.

This move is looked upon as indicative of the failure of the American oil men here to reach any agreement with President Obregon, although conferences between them continue.

Immediately prior to the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies four members of the Petroleum Committee reported in the oil bill, which has been hanging fire for the last year. The bill stipulates that Article XXVII of the Carranza constitution is not retroactive as far as it concerns lands on which drilling permits were obtained prior to May, 1917.

The American oil men fear that the Supreme Court's decision granting the Texas Company an injunction restraining the government from nationalizing the wells under Article XXVII will come jolting. The actual contents of the decision will not be known until the formal text is made public, but it is generally believed here that it is a partial decision only, and as such will not be acceptable to the State Department in Washington.

No confirmation is available here of the report that Joseph Guffey, former president of the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship lines, had contracted for the sale of oil that is held up by the embargo.

### Urge End of Race Barrier

### Pan-African Head Says It's to America's Interest

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The Pan-African congress today heard an American delegate, Mr. Hunt, who brought to the congress "the salute of 10,000,000 American colored men."

M. Dagne, president of the congress, in replying to Mr. Hunt, emphasized that it was to the social and political interest of the United States to do away with all barriers dividing the white and black races in America.

Alluding to the possibility of a conflict between Japan and the United States, M. Dagne pointed out that the signal advantage would result from the unification of the races.

# Three Princes, Beggared by Reds, Arrive in Steerage to Hunt Jobs

Three Russians, said to be princes, who served with the forces of Czar Nicholas, arrived here yesterday in the steerage of the steamship Acropolis from Pireaus.

When taken to Ellis Island with others of the Acropolis steerage eligible to enter under the new immigration law the Russians informed the immigration officials that they had come here to seek out relatives and find employment in this country. The men, who are in the late thirties, are cousins and bear the same family name—Sildamon-Eristoff, their first names being Peter, Demetri and Simon, respectively.

The men said their home was in Petrograd, but they were exiled to the island of Bolshetvits, Simon and Demetri being deprived from taking their wives with them when driven from Petrograd.

Through verbal information and letters that eventually overtook them in their wanderings through southern and eastern Russia they learned that the women they had left in Petrograd had been misused and eventually died of starvation.

The three men said they had been educated in law and hoped eventually to perfect themselves in English and a knowledge of American law to enable them to practice their profession among their own people in this country.

It is said that money for their transportation had been forwarded to them by relatives in this country, but they were unable to give the addresses of their benefactors when questioned yesterday by the immigration officials.

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